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FARM NOTES

Keep the cattle out of wet, muddy pastures unless you want to lose some of the weaker ones. The marsh should be saved for spring and summer when other pastures are not at their best, and the cattle should be kept on high land at this season.

The secret of raising a uniform bunch of pigs is to keep each litter by itself, so that there can be absolutely no monopoly of the feed. It is true that this involves some labor in feeding and also in fencing, but the owner will be paid handsomely for the labor when he markets the bunch.

Should the calf seem not to thrive, give it half a pint of wheat bran, with a teaspoonful of salt scalded with a teaspoonful of water. Give this with the usual amount of milk, and always keep some corn, oats and hay with pure water handy.

For sheep in milk the best feed is whole corn and oats, equal weight, giving all the animal will eat up clean. To add succulence to the food, yellow sweet turnips sliced fine are also good. Alfalfa hay should also be given in abundance.

Partial paralysis in pigs may be treated successfully in some cases by dosing with Epsom salts, allowing one ounce to each animal, following with a desert-rose of cod liver oil, 10 grains phosphate of lime and two drops aux vomica as a physic, given twice a day for several weeks.

For the colt, mare's milk is best, but it can be raised on cow's milk if it is rightly managed. The mare's milk being thinner and sweeter than cow's milk, the latter should be thinned and sweetened.

An experienced farmer says that the following is an excellent remedy for rheumatism in horses: Dissolve 2 drams carbonate of potash in a pint of water and mix it with feed two or three times a day until the animal gets well. Apply equal parts alcohol and water to affected joints twice a day.

Constipation is the forerunner of all diseases and disorders in live stock. Keep the bowels open by feeding an abundance of green feed, or giving liberal doses of Epsom salts or raw linseed oil.

THE CROSS-BREEDING OF SHEEP. No incident in the growing and breeding of farm animals demands an exercise of more discriminating judgment and skill than the judicious cross-breeding of a flock of sheep.

An experienced breeder is often inclined to think he can combine the excellences of various breeds in a perfect animal, but he is greatly mistaken. He supposes that early maturity, aptitude for fattening, size, symmetry, great length of wool and extreme fineness may be combined in one animal.

Breeds may be greatly improved by judicious crossing, and a few temporary advantages may be gained by an admixture of blood; but if it is desired to make the characteristic permanent, the fundamental rules of breeding must be observed if you gain an affinity or harmony of qualities.

The South Down and fine wool sheep may be crossed without doing violence to any established rule of breeding. The fineness of the fleece may be decreased, but the quantity will be enhanced and much improvement may be achieved in size. The long wool and the fine wool cannot be crossed with any permanent degree of success.

One crossing is not sufficient to change the character of a flock, but if success is insured the system must be pursued until the qualities have become fixed or permanent. Breeders generally agree that the ram exerts the most influence in giving his character of wool to the progeny and that the internal form and construction is more dependent upon the dam.

This forms an important rule for the guidance of the breeder. When the cross-breeding is between families of the same breed, the families should be as distinct as possible. Sheep of the same breed that originate in different districts of the same country are endowed with different qualities, and these may be combined in a favorable manner.—W. M. K., in the Epitomist.

MONKEY IN EGGS

There has not been a season for many years when the prices of eggs have held up as they have recently. In July and August it is not unusual for the farmer to receive thirty cents per dozen for eggs, to say nothing of the prices of eggs that are assorted and packed in boxes for fancy trade. The large crops of grain and potatoes that are being raised this year over the whole country should induce farmers to keep larger flocks. Eggs are selling for a higher price, proportionately, than any other article produced on the farm. Not only is grain going to be cheaper, from the present outlook, but also the vegetables that the farmers will have that cannot be shipped or utilized on the family table, and they can be turned into money through the egg market. The prices of beef are so high that many housewives prefer poultry to meat and the stock that is not profitable can be converted into cash. There now exists an excellent opportunity for poultrymen to find if poultry really pays. They must never forget, however, that the proper management and the comforts in the fowls must always be taken into consideration when estimating the profits and loss.—Farmers' Home Journal.

WOMEN AND POULTRY.

We can point to quite a number of women who have increased the number of their fowls with a view to assisting themselves during the dull times, the object being to have money come in sooner than by relying on

THOROUGHBRED SADDLE HORSES

Breeders of saddle horses who intend to introduce thoroughbred blood to improve their stock, can not be too critical. There are some thoroughbreds almost as poorly fitted for improving saddle horses as would be "woods colts." They may lack the proper form, or the disposition or the flexible action of the limbs and joints. Besides having these, they may be so purely unattractive as to wholly disqualify. The old saddle families were built on the right kind of thoroughbreds and, as far as it is possible, breeders will do well to concentrate and bring together strains bearing the greatest amount of such blood.

Many thoroughbred mares are being bred to registered saddle stallions and we do not say it is unwise to do this, with the precautions mentioned. Before incorporating a filly of this kind of breeding into a herd she should be fully looked over to see what effect the outcross has had. If she is not a good type discard her.—Farmers' Home Journal.

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.

Quite as much depends upon the proper preparation of the soil for the best development of plants as the use of fertilizers. A case in point is that of an intelligent Missouri farmer who lived in a section where the idea prevailed that wheat could not be profitably grown there. He had tried to raise wheat on his farm in the old, rough way, and could get but ten or twelve bushels per acre.

He visited the State experiment station at a time when a plot of ground was being prepared for wheat and became so impressed with their thorough methods of soil preparation that he prepared a field on his farm in the same way, and from this harvested a crop of 25 bushels of good wheat per acre, the only fertilizer used being stable manure and a light application of lime.—Epitomist.

OVERPRODUCTION OF POULTRY.

It has been pretty well proven that the past is the safest guide to the future, and if we may judge by the way the demand has been increasing and the way prices of poultry and eggs have been advancing the past few years, there certainly is no danger of an oversupply. With all the new plans and inventions that have been given us by modern scientific methods, and with all the stimulus of good prices the year round, we have not yet been able to keep pace with the demand, for the reason that the supply is increasing even more rapidly than the demand.

KAFFIR CORN TESTS.

That Kaffir corn and milo maize are not properly appreciated in the local trade is the conclusion of the tests station in feeding tests. These grains contain considerable less fat or soft than corn land in other constituents, the differences are not important. The protein and fat of Kaffir corn are much more easily digested than the same constituents in Indian corn. In a feeding test the Kaffir corn produced greater gains than milo maize, with Indian corn in third place.—Epitomist.

RUST AND SMUT

Rust and smut feed differently on different kinds of plants. Rust is usually on the stalks of wheat and feeds on the pabulum prepared for the seed, but smut feeds on the seed itself. Should any kind of fungus growth be noticed on wheat or corn plants the seed for the next year's crop should be procured from elsewhere, while rotation to other ground should be practiced.—Epitomist.

Observing the Amenities.

It is beautiful to see the grass and amenities preserved in spite of difficulties. The prisoners in the county jail at Milwaukee have presented resolutions to Ben Johnson, the retiring justice, thanking him for his treatment of them "during his regime." The maker of the "address of presentation" is under indictment for murder, "a boy who beat a grocery collector to death in a wagon during a storm," but a tender heart and sympathetic disposition. "We wish to thank you for the little acts that made us forget for an instant that we were in jail," the regretful guests say to the paring host. Little courtesies like these light up the dungeon cell and forest, perhaps, sometime day when even the penitentiary shall be co-operative.—New York Sun.

The average yearly milk yield of each cow is 400 gallons.

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY

An American company is successfully operating a mica mine near Kodarus, India, on the East India railway, about 250 miles from Calcutta. Seven hundred hands are employed under a practical American mica man.

Contracts have been let for Winnipeg's new municipal electric power plant, to cost approximately \$1,014,700. The Winnipeg Electric Railway Company has three times offered to sell its Lac du Bonnet plant to the city.

Preliminary work for the construction of India's large new steel plant near Kailmat station is making good headway. The plant on the Rauram manganese property has proved to be of the highest value. A forty-five mile railway is already under construction.

The output of the British shipbuilding yards amounted in 1906 to only about 900,000 tons of merchant steam vessels, or little more than half of the preceding twelve months. The number of British ships now laid up at home and foreign ports is estimated at 1,000,000 tons.

John Brown was executed at Harper's Ferry on Dec. 2, 1859. It was shortly after 11 o'clock in the morning. Two thousand Virginia soldiers were ranged around the scaffold when he was brought from his prison house and placed in a wagon which was to convey him to the scene of the execution.

The curator of the museum at Brussels has just been pursuing an interesting claim in the Belgian courts. In May last Mme. Bourlant, the widow of an Egyptologist, offered to the museum two scarabs with inscriptions, which the lady claimed related to a voyage on the coast of Africa referred to by Herodotus. The curator purchased the scarabs for \$2,000, and, as may be imagined, created a great deal of interest in the learned world, the final judgment of which was that the so-called antiquities were forgeries. M. Capart, the curator, has sued the widow for the return of the purchase price and the courts have decided in his favor.

From the War Department comes notice of an interesting relic formerly the property of President Lincoln. Upon the occasion of his memorable visit to Gettysburg the President cut with his own hands a cane, which he afterward presented to his War Secretary, Edwin M. Stanton, by whom it was naturally highly prized. This cane is now in the possession of Mr. Johnnie, president of the Johnnie Navigation Company of New Orleans, who married a granddaughter of Secretary Stanton. It has a gold top with an engraved inscription, which was probably placed on the treasured souvenir by Secretary Stanton.—National Magazine.

Few Swiss scholars have had a more brilliant career than the new principal of the University of Lausanne. Dr. H. Charles Louis Blanc was born in Lausanne, fifty years ago and began his studies at one of the primary schools in the city. At nineteen he took his degree in science, afterward going, as so many Swiss scholars have done, to Germany, first to Stuttgart, then to the University of Erlangen-Bruggau, where he won his doctorate in philosophy with honors. Since then he has made his mark as a zoologist, and now enjoys a European reputation. He has had a hand in research work and in superintending zoological museums in Switzerland and in Germany.

There is at present an interesting exhibit in No. 6 tank at the Brighton Aquarium, says the London Globe. It is something like a dogfish, only much larger, while in the matter of sheer ugliness it stands unrivaled. Its technical name is the tiger shark. It is six feet long and weighs from eighty to ninety pounds, while its mouth looks large enough to take an elephant single handed. The shark came into the possession of the aquarium in rather a curious manner. A man named Lane of Brighton was fishing some two miles off the Palace pier with a long line, when he felt a vicious tug at his hook. He quickly "hailed in his slack," and then the tiger came to light. Mr. Lane at once hurried ashore and placed the tiger in his new home.

Consul J. N. McMan of Glasgow, furnishes the following information concerning the waste in coal consumption and the prevention of smoke and dust, as recently presented to his associates by the chairman of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College: "The more recent knowledge on these subjects showed that in most cases smoke and dust were quite unnecessary concomitants of industry. Investigations of the recent royal commission on coal supplies have shown that the present inefficient consumption of coal in Great Britain leads to a waste of from \$0,000,000 to \$3,000,000 tons per annum, and is also responsible for the greater proportion of smoke and dust from which they suffer. Thirty per cent of the total British consumption of coal might be saved by employing the best known means for such purpose."

There was recently introduced in the House of Representatives a bill for the purchase of the house in Tenth street, Washington, in which Abraham Lincoln died on April 15, 1865. The bill proposes the acquisition of the two adjoining houses and the entire collection of the Oldroyd relics of Lincoln, of which there are some 3,000 pieces in the building. There is also included a library of a thousand volumes all relating to Lincoln and the civil war. In one of the rooms is a "black locust" rail split by Lincoln in 1830, and taken from a fence around his old home, and the walnut cradle in which his children were rocked. The bill contemplates the purchase also of the two adjoining buildings on each side, with the understanding that both are to be torn down and the ground beautified by lawns and shrubbery. The Oldroyd collection of Lincoln relics is the largest in the world.

There is some objection because a man keeps his wife busy all day Sunday waiting on him.

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